

THAD. C. ANDREWS, Editor.

GEORGE BOLIVER,
FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS MANAGER.Official Paper of the State and
of Orangeburg County.THE ORANGEBURG NEWS HAS
A LARGER CIRCULATION THAN
ANY OTHER PAPER IN THE COUN-
TRY.

SATURDAY, OCT. 10, 1874.

FOR GOVERNOR

Daniel H. Chamberlain

FOR LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.

R. H. Gleaves.

FOR CONGRESS.

C. W. Buttz.

The Convention.

As we go to press the Convention is in session. From present indications nobody who are the representatives of the people will be elected. As we said last week we had no special choice, but we did want to see good honest men chosen. From what we see as we go to press the people have no choice.

Mayor Cunningham, of Charleston, seems to be in an unfortunate predicament just now. The chief magistrate of a great city indicted for official misconduct is an anomaly in the history of political government. His special champion is the *News and Courier*, a Democratic Bourbon sheet, which six months or a year ago, denounced Cunningham and his whole city government as heartily as it now lauds him. What's the matter? Has the mayor sold out to the Democrats and gone back to his first love, that the *News and Courier* should take to him so kindly; or where does the shoe pinch? There is one thing, however, which people would like to know very much, and that is, "How did the *News and Courier* know that Cunningham was indicted upon the affidavit of Sheriff Bowen?" If this assertion be true somebody told tales out of school.

Some Tall Lying.

"In a packed convention fifty Republicans were found who could not be persuaded or bribed to assent to the nomination of Chamberlain. These men did not 'bolt.' They went back to their constituents; they told the tale of the convention; they described the candidate of the Ring, and showed how his nomination was procured. Acting upon the belief that the conservatives could manfully sustain them, they organized at once as Independent Republicans, and elected their delegates to the State Convention, which has put in nomination Judge Green and Major Delany."—*News and Courier*, 6th.

A portion of the foregoing is a Democratic lie of the first water, as we propose to show. In the first place the Republican Convention was composed of regularly elected delegates, chosen at the regular county conventions, called by the county chairman in proper form and with due notice. There was no "packing" about it, and the writer of the foregoing extract knew this fact when he penned that paragraph. Nor were there "fifty men" who went back to their constituents and told the tale of the convention, and "then organized at once as Independent Republicans." The *News and Courier* knows that this assertion is not only not literally true, but is literally false, as we will conclusively show. Of the sixty delegates, more or less, that composed the "Independent Convention," less than twenty were members of the regular convention, and half of these were from the county of Charleston. The counties of Beaufort, Chesterfield, Colleton, Fairfield, Kershaw, Newberry, Oconee, Richland, Union, Williamsburg and York were represented by men who had no part in the former convention, while Clarendon, Darlington, Georgetown, Horry and Marion had one each who were members of the regular convention. More than half of the delegates to that bogus concern were not elected by any convention, of any sort whatever, and no more represented the Republican party of this State, or of any particular county, than would the same number of men picked up about the street.

We have never doubted for a moment the paternity of this movement, for it has been plainly apparent from the outset. The two lines printed in italics show beyond question, where the "Independent" movement originated, but we do not suppose its Democratic god-father would deem it necessary to let the cat out of the bag so soon. We have known all along that the "Independents" were "acting upon the belief" that the Democrats would support Green, but there are some unsophisticated people fool-

ish enough to ask the question. "What induced them to act upon such a belief?"

PLATFORM

REPUBLICAN PARTY
OF
SOUTH CAROLINA.

I. We reaffirm our earnest adhesion to the platform and principles adopted by the National Republican Convention at Philadelphia, on the 6th day of June, 1872, as embodying the true ideas of American progress.

II. We maintain the authority of the general government to interfere for the preservation of domestic tranquility in the several States, and we acknowledge with gratitude such interposition in this State.

III. We deprecate lawlessness in any place, deplore violence, intimidation or destruction of personal or political rights by any party, demand an universal respect and conservation of the elective franchise in the hands of the weakest, and shall hold all men as enemies to equality of rights who interfere with or deny the free and lawful exercise of its use to any citizen, whatever may be his party creed.

IV. We pledge ourselves to continue, scrupulously, to enact and enforce the financial reforms promised two years ago, and in a large measure fulfilled, in proof of which we point to the following laws, viz: "The constitutional amendment to prevent the increase of the State debt," "the law to regulate the number of attaches," "the law to regulate the disbursement of public funds," "the law to regulate assessments."

V. We pledge ourselves to reduce the public expenses within the public revenue, and to secure the enactment of a law requiring all public officers who disburse moneys to give to the public detailed monthly statements of all receipts and expenditures derivable from a moderate assessment and tax rate. Amended by J. R. Cochran, as follows: And by proper enactments to shorten the annual sessions of the General Assembly, and a reduction of appropriations for contingent and incidental expenses of the legislative and executive departments of the government.

VI. We earnestly entreat the Congress of the United States to pass the civil rights bill, which is absolutely essential to enforce the constitutional guaranty of equal rights for all American citizens.

VII. We especially pledge ourselves to maintain the settlement of the public debt as made last winter, and to reject all claims against which there is a shadow of suspicion.

VIII. We hold that all franchises granted by the State should be subservient to the public good; that charges for travel and freight should be equitable and uniform, and no unjust discriminations be made between through and local travel and freights.

IX. We shall advocate such a modification of our present system of taxation as will prove of the largest advantage to our agricultural interests, and shall lend our earnest endeavors to the enactment of such laws and to the encouragement of such means as will the most speedily develop the resources and build up the manufacturing and industrial prosperity of South Carolina, and the construction of such new railroads as will give the largest and cheapest facilities to all our citizens.

X. We will not only protest, in the truest sense, the property of the State, but pledge ourselves to such wise, just and humane laws as will perfect the education and elevation of our laboring classes.

XI. With full faith in the justice of these principles, acknowledging our errors in the past, but feeling confident of our ability and determination to correct them, we appeal to all true republicans to unite in bearing our candidates to victory, and pledge ourselves to carry out, in the practical administration of the government, every principle inscribed upon our standard in the interest of the whole people of the State.

"Surroundings."

When the Union Republican Party assembled in Convention and nominated Daniel H. Chamberlain for the Governorship of this State, the friends who formed his "surroundings" were not included. Mr. Chamberlain stands alone; an individual distinct from any and every other individual; stands alone upon his honor, his honesty, and his peculiar fitness for the position of Governor. Yet the Democratic press will insist upon fighting him through his "surroundings." The Columbia *Union* has an article upon this subject, and gives the names of a number of those who surround our Governor elect, which we insert for the benefit of all. It says:

"A great deal has been said since the nomination of Mr. Chamberlain by the regular Republican Convention, in regard to his 'surroundings,' and many persons affect to believe that it will be impossible for him to cut loose from certain influences which may be brought to bear upon him in his official capacity, for the reason that certain men who are supposed to represent these influences are supporting him for Governor. While we regard this sort of argument as too flimsy to warrant a moment's serious consideration, yet we propose to use it to show that it is a poor rule which will not work both ways."

If a person is known by the company he keeps, as one of the bolters said Mr. Chamberlain was, let us see if we cannot arrive at some sort of conclusion as to the character of the proposed candidate of the bolters by applying this rule to his "surroundings." In order to make a fair test of the matter, we propose to deal only with the moving spirits in the contest—that is, the leading supporters of the respective candidates. Those who prefer Mr. Chamberlain and who

are working heartily for his election are Attorney-General S. W. Melton, a man whom no 'bolter' has yet been audacious enough to charge with dishonesty or corruption; Treasurer F. L. Cardozo, who has prosecuted an unrelenting warfare against the thieves in office ever since he took charge of the finances of the State, and who has saved to the taxpayers millions of dollars by his bold, fearless and manly course; Comptroller-General Hoge, another fearless State officer, who, together with the two gentlemen already mentioned, has made a stubborn and successful fight against the Bond Ring, and all other rings organized to plunder the State treasury; Secretary of State Hayne, against whose private or official character no word of suspicion has yet been raised; Superintendent of Education Jilson, a man whose honesty and integrity are beyond question; Hon. R. B. Elliott, one of the ablest colored men in this country, who has given up a good place in Congress of the United States that he may use his great talents and influence at home in bringing about the reforms which he was among the first to advocate; Hon. J. H. Rainey, a gentleman whose name is respected everywhere, and a man who has been twice elected to Congress by people who knew his character and his personal worth; Hon. A. S. Wallace, a man whom not even the bitterest of his political enemies has ever yet accused of dishonesty; Judge R. B. Carpenter, a gentleman of sterling integrity and high character, and one known by everybody to be a stern and uncompromising foe to fraud, corruption and dishonesty everywhere; Hon. John W. Smith, one of the most prominent and incorruptible Republicans in the up-country, a man of character and standing all over the State, himself a candidate against Mr. Chamberlain for the nomination before the recent convention, and a man whom even the *News and Courier* was willing to support if nominated; Reuben Tomlinson, recognized as an honest man wherever he is known. And so we might go on with scores of names of men, equally as honest and upright as any of these already named, among whom are Judge A. J. Willard, of the Supreme Court, Judges Maher, Mackey, Cooke and Graham, United States District Attorney Corbin, Assistant District Attorney Earle, United States Marshal Wallace, and a host of others.

These are among the principal men who surround Mr. Chamberlain; men who would not be very likely to use their influence in behalf of dishonest or corrupt measures of any kind.

What it Means.

Are there any people in the State of South Carolina who still pin their political faith upon the *News and Courier*, and believe that the war which it is now busily prosecuting is any thing but a broad and bitter campaign? Possibly there may be a few, but we think their number is but small, and that it is daily diminishing. If any proof of the hollowness of its profession of "desire for reform" were needed, other than is furnished by its record during the last six years, it would be fully convicted of baseness by the very plan of campaign which it so noisily advocates. Its conclusions know well that the main source of the evils which have beset the republican administration of the last six years has been in the legislature, and while it is a necessary condition of improvement that the governor's chair and the chief executive offices shall be filled by honest and able men, it is absolutely certain that they will be almost powerless for the accomplishment of radical reforms unless they find a solid support in the legislature.

This truth is fully recognized by the republican party, and has found frequent utterance in our columns, and in the speeches of Mr. Chamberlain. Because our candidate for governor is really sincere in his desire to head a genuine reform, he has from the speech in which he accepted the nomination, through all his efforts during the campaign up to this moment, continually kept this point in view, and urged its importance upon his hearers. The *Union-Herald* equally sincere, and representing the honest purposes of the republican party, has not hesitated to incur the enmity and risk the opposition of aspirants to seats in the legislature by a candid avowal of its opinion of their unfitness.

But the objective point of the *News and Courier* ring is the executive office alone; and to control that and its appointments and patronage is the sole end at which it aims. Report has much belied it, if it has not tasted some of the sweets of executive power heretofore—attained by the judicious bestowal of its influence at times, and in places, "where it would do the most good."

How full and free the feast would be could a governor be placed in office mainly by its efforts! How happy the contrast between the nibblings heretofore but half enjoyed for fear of detection, and the luxurious repast to which it now looks forward with strong desire! And our democratic friends, who form the bob to this kite; how great would be their satisfaction in occupying once more those official seats, sacred to members of the first families, which have so long been desecrated by "niggers and carpet-baggers." All this is to be obtained by electing a governor who shall owe his position and power to them. No wonder the delightful vision enchants their senses, and make them forgetful of all things not important to them as individuals, no matter how important to their "great cause reform."

These

"Sweet fields beyond the swelling flood
Stand dressed in living green."

But, alas, the Jordan of election day "rolls between," and that—what a road to travel that will be! It is a hard road, as the *News* realizes, and, after its fashion, it is

wise in not being too critical as to the character of the persons who "surround" its candidate. So neither the *News*, nor Mr. Dunn, the manager of the "independent side show," can afford to bother their heads at all with the character of candidates for the legislature. Reform in the executive chair is as large a contract as their means enable them to undertake, and in every county they must perform accept such local support as they can get. Character is no object; opposition to the regular ticket is the only indispensable qualification. And, in sober truth, the virtuous pretensions of the bolters were most sincere, the logic of their position would absolutely prohibit them from attempting reform where it is most necessary.

But though no republican is too unclean now to lie down with the animals in the independent menagerie, and they are taken in, fed, watered and scratched, just like the old democratic rarities, we can foresee the time when this happy family arrangement would come to a sudden end. That would be when, if so improbable a thing may be imagined, success had crowned their efforts, and the good things were to be distributed. The executive patronage having been the whole purpose and end of their struggle, its distribution would be the main object of contest among them; and the *News and Courier* ring would divide with its poor "surrounders," after the fashion of the lion in the fable, as thus: We take the first part because we are natives of the State; the second part is plainly ours because we elected the governor by our votes, which largely exceeded the few you contributed; we take the third part because we are very good, and wise, and wealthy; as for the fourth, let him who dares lay claim to it.—*Union-Herald*.

Ku-Kluxism Rampant.

[City Correspondence of the Charleston Sun.]

Will your readers kindly shed a beam and give me light to understand more thoroughly these extracts from editorials in the *News and Courier*. The first appeared on Saturday, 3d of October, under the heading "Remove the Commissioners."

"The error was a grave, one and will rise to the height of a crime if Gov. Moses fail to comply with the request of the people; for in that case, the republican faction hostile to Bowen and Hoyt, will, at any cost prevent those men from acting as commissioners, on and before election day."

The others are from this morning's paper headed "The Last Feather." In the history of a people, as in the lives of men, there is a time for deliberation and a time for action. For the people of this city and country, the time for action is at hand. * * * Mayor Cunningham, upon the affidavit of Sheriff Bowen, was indicted, yesterday for official misconduct—we believe Mayor Cunningham is innocent; his cause is the common cause, and we are confident that the people will, in all things, stand by him unto the last."

Now, I am a plain man and given to plain dealing. Not indulging in figures of speech myself, it is not easy for me to keep up with the fanciful style of parsons, politicians and papers in these days, who when they say "they wish they were dead," only mean that they feel uncomfortable; and when they advocate the murder of men and serenely speak of it, will declare, perhaps, that their quoted threats only had reference to the shedding of words. Mayor Cunningham, the *News and Courier*, and the "faction hostile to Bowen and Hoyt," all keep their eggs in one basket.

In this county the negro claims it is pre-dominant two to one. Will the *News and Courier* dispute that proposition? In this county, outside of Charleston, ninety-eight men out of each hundred look upon Bowen as their protector, sent by heaven barriers between them and oppression. Mackey does not dare show his face at many places where his pals, Riordan and Dawson, pretend that he is adored. The "love" for him would belkely to proclaim itself in cannibal fashion. I advance no statement that was not proved in 1870, 1872 and 1873. Mackey has been defeated in every personal candidature since he was elected sheriff in 1868; then he was backed by Bowen and made a respectable run.

As alderman last year he ran last on the list. Pretty scraping for a man who "leads."

Since their quarrel began Bowen has quashed and crushed him out over and over. Even when Mackey was commissioner of elections in 1870, and the law was made that turned an election into a farce: leaving the result almost entirely in the hands of those who had charge of the ballot-boxes, he could not carry the county for his tool DeLarge. The majority was so enormous against him that despite the most barefaced frauds, Bowen was still ahead by thousands.

You will say this is "none of our funeral"—let Mackey devour Bowen, or Bowen devour Mackey, or both devour each other—hurrah for Kilkenny!

Please look a little deeper. Glance back at my heading, and let us hold sweet discourse on the joys of Ku-Kluxism. Are all knives and pistols on the side of Messrs. Riordan, Mackey and Dawson? Does this trio rejoice in a monopoly of straw, light wood torches? Bowen's adherents need but a word from him, but a hand lifted against him in personal violence, to surge in among us like ravening wolves. Let him but point to that brown stone fronted edifice on Broad street, and say in language that they can understand. "The voice is the voice of *News and Courier* but the hand is the hand of our enemy Mackey, whom the democrats now embrace!"

How long, think you, will it take for riot to usurp the place of peace, and the threats of a paralytic and a drunkard wind up their own destruction? And the dance begun, where will it end?

I protest, as a law-abiding citizen, against these incendiary publications. I call upon those who are entrusted with the enforcement of these laws, to see that a stop is put to the little games of a journal the most mischievous and venal that is published in this country.

If their power to work evil equals their desire to bring it about, God, alone can, tell what sighs are reserved for us?

These men, Riordan and Dawson, are carpet-baggers of the worst type, men whose principles have long since been avowed; who came here without a penny—the first in 1862 the other after the war. They have made money by pandering to the worst passions of our people—inciting them to frenzy against the State government, and then running to lick up the drippings vouchsafed themselves for "secret service," from the same corrupt source.

Out upon such trucklers! Gamblers who are dealing packed cards, and persuading honest greenhorns to take a hand in the play, where all the winnings go to the dealers.

A LOOKER-ON.

October 6th 1874.

A CONFEDERATE STORY.

THE LETTER THAT CAUSED A
DESERTION.EXTRACT FROM A SOUTHERN EX-GENERAL'S
SPEECH IN ALABAMA.

At a recent political gathering in Tusculumbia, Ala., General Cullen A. Battle related the following touching story in the course of his speech:

During the winter of 1863-64 it was my fortune to be president of one of the courts-martial of the army of Northern Virginia. One bleak December morning, while the snow covered the ground and the winds howled around our camp, I left my bivouac fire to attend the session of the court. Winding for miles along uncertain paths, I at length arrived at the court-ground at Round Oak church. Day after day it had been our duty to try the gallant soldiers of that army, charged with violations of military law; but never had I on any previous occasion been greeted by such anxious spectators as on that morning awaited the opening of the court. Case after case was disposed of, and at length the case of "The Confederate States vs. Edward Cooper" was called—charge, desertion. A low murmur rose spontaneously from the battle scarred spectators, as a young artilleryman rose from the prisoners' bench, and, in response to the question, "Guilty or not guilty?" answered, "Not guilty."

The judge advocate was proceeding to open the prosecution, when the court, observing that the prisoner was unwelcome by counsel, interposed, and inquired of the accused, "Who is your counsel?" He replied, "I have no counsel." Supposing that it was his purpose to represent himself before the court, the judge advocate was instructed to proceed. Every charge and specification against the prisoner was sustained. The prisoner was then told to introduce his witnesses. He replied, "I have no witnesses." Astonished at the silence with which he seemed to be submitting to what he regarded as inevitable fate, I said to him, "Have you no defense? Is it possible that you abandoned your comrades and deserted your colors in the presence of the enemy without any reason?" He replied, "There was a reason, but it will not avail me before a military court." I said, "Perhaps you are mistaken: you are charged with the highest crime known to military law, and it is your duty to make known the causes that influenced your actions." For the first time his manly form trembled, and his blue eyes swam in tears. Approaching the president of court, he presented a letter, saying, as he did so, "There, general, is what did it." I opened the letter, and in a moment my eyes filled with tears. It was passed from one to another of the court until all had seen it, and those stern warriors who had passed with Stonewall Jackson through a hundred battles wept like little children. Soon as I sufficiently recovered my self-possession, I read the letter as the defense of the prisoner. It was these words:

MY DEAR EDWARD—I have always been proud of you, and since your connection with the Confederate army I have been prouder of you than ever before. I would not have you do anything wrong for the world; but, before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die! Last night I was aroused by little Eddie's crying. I called and said: "What's the matter, Eddie?" and he said: "Oh, mamma, I'm so hungry!" And Lucy, Edward, my darling Lucy, she never complains, but she is growing thin and thinner every day. And before God, Edward, unless you come home we must die.

Turning to the prisoner, I asked: "What did you do when you received this letter?" He replied: "I made application for furlough, and it was rejected; again I made application and it was rejected; a third time I made application, and it was rejected, and that night, as I wandered backward and forward in the camp, thinking of my home, with the mild eyes of Lucy looking up to me, and the burning words of Mary sinking in my brain, I was no longer the Confederate soldier, but I was the father of Lucy and the husband of Mary, and I would have passed those lines if every gun in the battery had fired upon me. I went to my home, Mary ran out to meet me, her angel arms embraced me; and she whispered, 'Oh! Edward, I am so happy! I am so glad you got your furlough!' She must have felt me shudder, for she turned pale as death, and catching her breath at every word, she said, 'Have you come without your furlough? Oh! Edward, Edward, go

back! go back! Let me and my children go down together to the grave, but Oh, for heaven's sake, save the honor of our name!' And here I am, gentlemen not brought here by military power, but in obedience to the command of Mary, to abide the sentence of your court."

Every officer of that court martial felt the force of the prisoner's words. Before them stood, in beaific vision, the eloquent plender for a husband's and father's wrongs; but they had been trained by their great leader, Robert E. Lee, to tread the path of duty, though the lightning's flash scorched the ground beneath their feet, and each in his turn pronounced the verdict—guilty. Fortunately for humanity, fortunately for the Confederacy, the proceedings of the court were reviewed by the commanding general, and upon the record was written:

HEADQUARTERS, A. N. V.

The finding of the court is approved. The prisoner is pardoned and will report to his company.

R. E. LEE, General.

During the second battle of Cold Harbor, when shot and shell were falling "like torrents from the mountain cloud, my attention was directed to the fact that one of our batteries was being silenced by the concentrated fire of the enemy. When I reached the battery every gun but one had been dismantled, and by it stood a solitary soldier, with the blood streaming from his side. As he recognized me he elevated his voice above the roar of battle and said: "General, I have one shell left. Tell me, have I saved the honor of Mary and Lucy?" I raised my hat. Once more a Confederate shell went crashing through the ranks of the enemy, and the hero sank by his gun to rise no more.

ELECTION NOTICE.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA,
ORANGEBURG COUNTY S. C.

Notice is hereby given that an ELECTION will be held at the usual legal Polls of the said County on THURSDAY the third day of November next, between the hours of 6 A. M. and 6 P. M., for the following County officers to wit:

One Probate Judge.
One School Commissioner.
One Coroner.
Three County Commissioners.
One Sheriff.

GEO. BOLIVER, C. C. P.

Clerks office, Orangeburg, Oct. 3d 1874.
oct. 10 1874 4t

NOTICE TO TEACHERS.

ORANGEBURG, S. C.

October 8th 1874.

All persons desirous of becoming Teachers in the Free Schools of District No. 1, (Orange Township) must apply on or before the NINETEENTH INSTANT, at the Board of Teachers will meet at 12 M. on the above date to elect Teachers. All applications must be accompanied by certificate of Qualification. Schools will be opened on FIRST MONDAY IN NOVEMBER.

THAD. C. ANDREWS,

Chairman.

V. D. BOWMAN,

HENRY GLOVER.

oct. 10 1874 4t

ORANGEBURG FREE
SCHOOLS.

ORANGEBURG S. C., October 8th 1874.

Notice is hereby given that the Board of Trustees for Orangeburg School District have decided to open on the first Monday in November next. One First class, and one second class School for white children and one First class and one second class school for colored children in the Town of Orangeburg. Teachers for these Schools will be directed general notice to teachers.

THAD. C. ANDREWS,

Chairman.

V. D. BOWMAN,

HENRY GLOVER.

oct. 10 1874 4t

FOR SALE

That a two story STORE and LOT on Church Street, lately occupied by the City Savings Bank and Mr. Kirk Robinson, fronting Court House Square. Terms reasonable. Apply to

JOHN D. STROMAN Esq., or to
IZLAR & DIBBLE.Orangeburg S. C.
oct. 10 1874 3m.

NOTICE.

The Commissioners of ELECTION for Orangeburg County met on Thursday September 30th and organized. J. P. Mays, was duly elected Chairman and A. B. Knowlton, Secretary.

The Commissioners will make the appointment of managers at an early day.

Notice is hereby given that on and after this date Bair's Poll is removed from Four Hole Church to Fours Chapel in Middle Township, by request of the voters of said Poll.

By Order of the Commissioners of Election.

AUG. B. KNOWLTON,

Secretary of Com's of Election,

Orangeburg County, Oct. 1st 1874.

The Commissioners of Election are: J. P. Mays, Chairman of Board of Com's of Election, J. Hammond Fordham and R. R. Duncan.
oct. 8 1874 4t

Horses and Mules.

We have just received TWENTY HEAD of HORSES and MULES.

FINE SADDLE and HARNESS HORSES, PLANTATION and TIMBER MULES.

Which we offer low down for cash.
at 3-2 BAMBURG & SLATER.